

2005 Report To Consumers On Water Quality

Pure Water... Our Greatest Resource, Use it Wisely

The City of Fayetteville Water Department is pleased to report that our community's drinking water has either met or exceeded state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. The City of Fayetteville Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using state of the art equipment and advanced procedures. This annual "Water Quality Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

The Bottom Line: Is The Water Safe To Drink? Absolutely!

The City of Fayetteville obtains water from three different sources. Approximately sixty percent of the water is supplied via surface water from the Whitewater Creek Basin, and approximately forty percent of the water is supplied by two deep water wells. The City of Fayetteville's back-up water supply is provided via the Fayette County Water System. Information regarding the Fayette County Water System can be supplied upon request by contacting the City of Fayetteville Water Department. The City of Fayetteville and the Atlanta Regional Commission completed a source water assessment which identified potential sources of surface water pollution to the Whitewater Creek Basin. The study determined that the Whitewater Creek watershed has an overall watershed susceptibility ranking of medium. Additionally, groundwater resources for the City's water supply have been analyzed by the Department of Natural Resources and a groundwater pollution susceptibility ranking of low was established for the City. Additional information on this report is available upon request.

Water Quality Analysis

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the SDWA prescribes regulations that require utilities to monitor regularly for numerous substances in the water it produces. This report is based upon results of water sampling conducted between January 2005 and December 2005 by the City of Fayetteville Water Department. The majority of analyses conducted were performed by the State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Environmental Protection Division (EPD) Laboratory.

Drinking Water Analysis Table

The following table lists the constituents that have been identified in the drinking water provided to you by the City of Fayetteville Water Department. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented is from testing conducted in the calendar year of the report. As authorized by the Georgia EPD, our system has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Detected Inorganic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.056	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes or from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.9	0.6 – 1.2	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer factories
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	12.0	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Detected Organic Contaminants	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results*	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.7	1.6 – 1.8	NO	Chemical added for disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80.0	N/A	29.1	14.8 – 62.4	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	60	N/A	25.4	15.4 – 45.0	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT≥1	N/A	1.3	1.0 – 2.0	NO	Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from water sources such as lakes and streams
Lead & Copper	Unit	AL	MCLG	Results*	# Sites >AL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.48	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	15.0	0.0	2.5	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results+		Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	# of detections	1	0	0		NO	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Results**	% of Samples Within Limits	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity ²	NTU	1	0	0.3	100%	NO	Soil runoff and erosion

¹Note: The City of Fayetteville Water Department collects 15 samples per month for sampling.

²Note: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of filtration system effectiveness.

*Value represents annual average unless otherwise noted.

**Value represents highest level detected.

+Value represents number of detections.

Units/Definitions:

AL: Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

N/A: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - Measurement of turbidity.

ppb: Parts per billion, also µg/l

ppm: Parts per million, also mg/l

TT: Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

No Violations!

The City of Fayetteville Water Department is committed to producing safe and reliable water for all of our customers' needs. As you can see in the Table, the City of Fayetteville is pleased to report that the water produced did not violate state or federal standards for safe drinking water. Not only does the City of

Fayetteville monitor our water according to state and federal regulations, we also run our own water quality monitoring on a continual basis during plant operations. In addition, we perform back-up tests a minimum of every three hours during plant operations.

EPA Required Information About Drinking Water

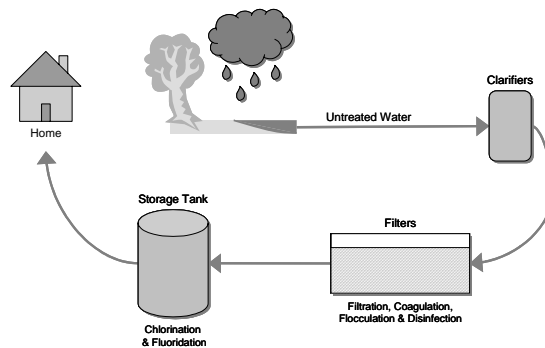
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, ponds, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human

activity. Constituents that may be present in the source water include:

- Microbial constituents, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic constituents, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
 - Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
 - Organic chemical constituents, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive constituents, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of concentration of certain constituents in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for constituents in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

We Want Your Input

The City of Fayetteville encourages your comments, and we welcome public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Please join our City Council meetings on the first and third Thursday nights of the month at the City Hall Council Chambers.

For more information regarding your drinking water and this report, please contact:

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(770) 460-3160

Visit our website at www.fayetteville-ga.gov.

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